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Single Copies 5 Cents
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The London

THE LARGEST
Clothing House!
in the three cities.
Mens' Suits

WORTH
\$7.50 to \$10.00. for
\$5.00.
This lot are nice new suits well worth what we claim they are.

The London

THE LARGEST
Clothing House!
in the three cities.
Mens' Suits

WORTH
\$13.50 to \$16.50 for
\$10.00.
This lot are best values ever shown. Get one.

The London

THE LARGEST
Clothing House!
in the three cities.
Mens' Suits

WORTH
\$18.00 to \$22.50 for
\$15.00.
This lot is good enough for any gentleman. Come see 'em.

The London

Boys' Suits

WORTH
\$5.00 to \$7.00 for
\$3.50.
Elegant suits for the money.

The London

Boys' Suits.

WORTH
\$7.50 to \$9.00 for
\$5.00.
Well worth the money.

The London

Boys' Suits.

WORTH
\$10.00 to \$12.00 for
\$7.50.
Nice stylish suits, new this season.

The London

The place to trade.
Children's Suits.

Your choice of any \$2.50 to \$3.00 suits in the house for
\$1.99.
Just the thing.

The London

The place to trade.
Children's Suits.

Your choice of any \$3.50 to \$4.50 suits in the house for
\$2.99.
Latest novelties.

The London

The place to trade.
Children's Suits.

Your choice of any \$5.00 to \$6.50 suits in the house for
\$3.99
The proper caper.

The London

Thin Coats and Vests.

WORTH
\$2.50 to \$5.00 for
\$1.99.

The London

Boys' Star Shirt Waists.

WORTH
75c to \$1.50 your choice for
50c.

The London

Straw Hats.

WORTH
50c to 75c for
25c.

The London

Money saved by trading with us.
Fancy and white Vests

50c to \$1.75 grade for 1.00
1.00 to 2.50 " " 1.50
2.00 to 3.50 " " 2.00

The London

Money saved by trading with us.
Underwear

50c grade 25c
75c to 1.00 grade 50c.

The London

Money saved by trading with us.
Madras and flannel shirts

1.00 to 1.25 grade for 75c
1.50 to 1.75 " " 1.00
2.00 to 2.50 " " 1.50

This is a good time to get a good outfit cheap for the Fourth.

The London

Sax & Rice.

Bring this with you and get what you need.

The London

Sax & Rice.

We are the leaders of low prices. Come look through our line and see if there is something you wish.

The London

Sax & Rice.

A BLOODY "RIOT."

A Battle Between Pinkerton's and Strikers.

TROUBLE AT CARNEGIE'S.

The Approach of the Detectives Violently Resisted.

SET THE RIVER ON FIRE.

A Party of Deputy Sheriffs Refused Admission to the Works and Sent Back to Pittsburgh. Escorted Out of Homestead by the Workmen—Citizens Call on Gov. Pattison to Take Steps to Avert Bloodshed—The Men Determined That No Outsiders Shall Work in the Mills.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—The much dreaded has come. The Pinkerton's and strikers have come together with results of the most intensely alarming nature.

Early this morning 800 Pinkerton men on two barges went to Homestead to guard the works of the Carnegie Steel company. A great crowd of men opposed the landing of the Pinkerton's, and firing at once began between the boats and the shore. The boats drew off short and a battle raged hotly for several minutes.

The strikers then procured a cannon and trained it on the boats, and also poured oil in the river and set it afire, surrounding the barge with flames. The Pinkerton men, all armed with Winchester, turned their guns on the strikers, many of whom were hit, several being fatally injured. The Pinkertons, however, also suffered seriously.

Several thousand strikers have arms and intense excitement prevails.

The sheriff has reported the gravity of the situation to Gov. Pattison and asked for instructions.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—The first aggressive move in an attempt on the part of the Carnegie Steel company to start their mills in opposition to the wishes of the locked-out men was made yesterday, but was unsuccessful. The mill workers came off victorious at every point. Yesterday morning the Carnegie Steel company applied to Sheriff McCleary, of Allegheny county, for help in guarding their Homestead property, and protection for those men whom they claim, are willing and anxious to go to work, but are in fear of bodily harm from the strikers.

Sheriff McCleary, accompanied by ex-Sheriffs Gray and Cluly, came from Pittsburgh at noon and repaired to the strikers' headquarters, announcing that they would assume control of the Carnegie Steel company's property, and would send some deputies to guard the works later in the day, but before doing so, wished a personal inspection of the grounds.

The Sheriff Asks for a Pass.

They asked for a pass to visit to the interior of the mill, which was not only given by the advisory committee, but a body guard of ten men was furnished the sheriff to show him everything in sight. After an inspection of the works the sheriff was escorted back to headquarters, where a committee was awaiting him. The chairman of the advisory committee addressed the sheriff as follows: "Mr. Sheriff, the Homestead people, both before this trouble came and since its precipitation, have expressed their intention of not only guarding their own property, but the property of their employers, the Carnegie Steel company, as well. The property is not endangered, but the bringing into Homestead of deputies, ostensibly for the purpose of guarding, what is not in danger, is unnecessary. Now we, the people of Homestead, wish to make an offer.

Offered to Protect the Property.

"We will place from fifty to 500 of our best citizens inside of that mill to guard that property if the firm think it is in danger, and these men will protect the property with their own lives, if necessary; and, further than that, a bond of \$10,000 will be given for the faithful vigilance of each man posted. We don't want deputy sheriffs here, as it will precipitate trouble, and therefore make this offer." Sheriff McCleary said that he was unable to accept the offer, although he acknowledged the sense and fairness of the proposition, and stated that he had been instructed to bring fifty deputy sheriffs to Homestead during the afternoon, and would do so.

Applied for an Injunction.

"You bring them at your own risk. We hereby dissolve the advisory committee, and we will not be responsible for any trouble which may accrue from their coming," said the chairman. The sheriff then left for Pittsburgh.

SENT FOR GOV. PATTISON.

A False Report About Pinkerton Men—An Indescribable Scene.

The word that the advisory committee had been dissolved, and that the sheriff would attempt to place his men inside the works before night, caused great excitement, and in less than an hour a petition was in circulation among the leading merchants of the town praying Governor Pattison to repair to Homestead immediately and take some steps toward averting trouble and possibly bloodshed, which appeared near at hand. A few minutes after 4 o'clock word was received that seventy-five blue-coated Pinkerton men had just landed at the Union station, Pittsburgh, on their way to Homestead, and fully 2,000 men within a few moments were distributed along the railroad track near the station in readiness to receive the Pinkertons should they attempt to land in Homestead.

Arrival of the Deputies.

STOOD UP FOR PRINCIPLE.

At 6 o'clock word was received that ex-Sheriff Cluly with eleven deputies, was rapidly nearing Homestead on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railway, due at 4:45. A rush was made toward the City Farm station, and when the train passed about 3,000 people had congregated about the station, but the deputies did not appear. A few moments later a mighty shout came from 1,500 people gathered at Munhall station, above which is the main entrance to the mill, telling the crowd below that the deputies had landed. The scene which followed was indescribable.

Had an Interesting Time.

The crowd at City Farm station were compelled to come up alongside of the fence about 200 yards before getting on to Eighth avenue, leading to Munhall station, and as every man wanted to be the first to get to Munhall the narrow passageway was crowded to suffocation by the struggling mill workers all tumbling over each other in their great haste. When the crowd reached Eighth avenue they were joined by a larger crowd, all pressing toward Munhall, and the sixty-foot street was hardly able to hold them. In the meantime the deputies in charge of ex-Sheriff Cluly were having an interesting time at the Munhall gate.

Law Makes a Demand.

As soon as the train stopped, the deputies headed by Cluly started toward the gate, against which stood several hundred brassy mill men. The deputies came close up to the determined mill workers who looked them square in the face without flinching, or moving an inch. Ex-Sheriff Cluly advanced and in a clear voice said: "Men, we command you to fall back and give us entrance to the property of the Carnegie Steel company, which we have been detailed to guard."

And What Labor Replied.

There was silence for a moment, when one of the workers stepped forward and said: "We cannot permit you to enter the mill. The mill property is not in danger, nor does it require your guardianship, and we think that should we admit you to this mill it would be against our interests; so we will not allow you to enter. Should you wish to return to Pittsburgh we will see that you get safely out of town."

Labor Escorts Law Out of Town.

Acting Sheriff Cluly, after a few moments' consultation with his aides, said: "We will go back to Pittsburgh, and will depend on you for a safe conduct out of town." A large guard of workmen formed about the deputies and started toward Amalgamated headquarters, where the men were to be kept until the little steamer Edna could be summoned to transport the deputies to Glenwood. There was but little demonstration. Half an hour later the march to the Edna, a quarter of a mile distant, was begun. Each deputy was escorted by a workman, and none was permitted to follow in their rear. Not a loud word was spoken. Acting Sheriff Cluly brought up the rear of the procession, with Burgess McGluckie, of Homestead, and when the river bank was reached each deputy shook hands in turn with his escort, thanking him, and stepped on board.

As Sheriff Cluly Stepped upon the gang plank he turned and said:

"I am much obliged, boys, for your kindness, and now I will walk the plank." The Edna pushed off amid dead silence, and the little crowd quietly dispersed. The Edna returned from Glenwood at 3 o'clock, after placing the sheriff's men within easy reach of the electric cars for Pittsburgh. The town is now quiet, though every guard is at his post.

A COMPANY OFFICIAL TALKS.

He Wants Protection for Men Who Will Work—A Workman's Remarks.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Steel company, said last evening: "We do not anticipate that any attempt will be made to damage or destroy the Homestead steel works. Our object in placing the works under the protection of the county is to protect our employees. We expect to begin repairing our plant by next Monday, and will put 400 or 500 men to work, possibly more. We have a railroad running directly through the plant, and the men will be sheltered and fed inside the works. If necessary, we can put 1,000 men to work, and there will not be the slightest necessity of bringing them from a foreign country."

Charges Breach of Contract.

"There are plenty of idle men right here in Pittsburgh who will go to work when they see that protection is guaranteed. We ask the sheriff for no specific number of deputies, but expect that he will employ a sufficient force. We do not think that 100 deputies would be enough. We have 700 men under contract at Homestead to work for us. They have broken their contracts." Owing to dullness in the iron business about 50 per cent. of the Connellsville region coke ovens are closed down, throwing thousands of coke workers out of employment. It is said that men could be secured in the coke region to do unskilled work at Homestead.

Men Believe They Can Win.

One of the prominent workmen at Homestead said last night: "The company knows that no Homestead men will work at the mill, and they have tried to get their guards into the mill to protect non-union labor which they hope to get into the mill. We resisted them today; we will do so tomorrow and the next day if necessary, as we do not propose to give the company any advantage. Of course it would be foolish for us to expect that this will be the last attempt on the part of the Carnegie Steel company to get deputies into the mill, but we can handle 2,000 men in Homestead, just as quietly and nicely as we did this dozen."

He Found Everything Quiet.

Sheriff Cluly said, on returning from Homestead, that he had found all quiet there. The decision to send the deputies was merely a precaution, and they would only be on duty inside the fences surrounding the mills. Before leaving Homestead Sheriff Cluly issued and posted the customary sheriff's proclamation, warning all individuals against any breach of the peace.

stood Up for Principle.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 6.—The great Fourth of July parade expected in this city, came to grief. It was chiefly in the hands of the labor unions, but by some mishap a non-union man was employed to build the speaker's stand.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE WOMAN.

One of Her Takes a Fancy to a Very Bad Citizen.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Annette Robertson, a well known society young woman of Atlantic City, has created a sensation there by her efforts to marry Albert Davis, Davis is a swell sport; has just won local fame by winning a six-day walking match. He is now in jail on a charge of highway robbery. Miss Robertson has daily visited him in jail, and affecting scenes have taken place between them. Monday she secured a clergyman and, in company with a friend, went to the jail, announcing to the sheriff that she wished to be married to Davis at once, and that she would share the cell with him. The sheriff forbade the bans until he consulted her parents. They were greatly shocked and said they would take effectual steps to break up the control Davis has over her. She says she will not relinquish her efforts to be married to him.

Mexico Wants Some Corn.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A dispatch to the secretary of state from the United States minister in Mexico of the 23d ultimo, announces the exemption from duties of maize in grain or in meal, and beans, imported through the Mexican maritime and frontier custom houses, during July and August, 1892.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.

Following were the quotations on the board of trade today: Wheat—July, opened 78 1/2c, closed 78 3/4c; September, opened 78 1/2c, closed 78 3/4c; December, opened 78 1/2c, closed 78 3/4c. Corn—July, opened 30 1/2c, closed 30 1/2c; August, opened 29 1/2c, closed 29 1/2c; September, opened 29 1/2c, closed 29 1/2c; October, opened 29 1/2c, closed 29 1/2c. Oats—July, opened 23 1/2c, closed 23 1/2c; August, opened 23 1/2c, closed 23 1/2c; September, opened 23 1/2c, closed 23 1/2c. Pork—July, opened \$11.75, closed \$11.75; August, opened \$11.75, closed \$11.75; September, opened \$11.75, closed \$11.75. Lard—July, opened \$7.15, closed \$7.15.

Live Stock: Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows:

Hogs—Market active and prices steady; sales ranged at \$4.00 to \$4.25. Light, \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; heavy, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Cattle—Market fairly active and prices strong; quotations ranged at \$4.75 to \$5.15 choice to extra shipping at \$4.75 to \$5.15; good to choice do, \$4.50 to \$4.75; fair to good, \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium do, \$4.00 to \$4.25; poor do, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Sheep—Market fairly active and prices steady; quotations ranged at \$4.25 to \$4.50 for 100 lbs. westerns, \$4.25 to \$4.50 for Texas, and \$5.00 to \$5.50 for lambs.

Produce: Butter—Fancy separator, 20c

per lb.; fine creameries, 18c to 19c; dairies, fancy, 18c to 19c; No. 1 dairies, 18c to 19c; packing stock, fresh, 10c to 11c. Eggs—14c to 15c per doz., loss off. Live poultry—Hens, 10c per lb.; spring chickens, 10c to 11c per lb.; roosters, 8c; ducks, 8c; turkeys, mixed, 8c. Potatoes—Burbanks, 25c to 30c per bushel; Hebrons, 20c to 25c; Rose, 15c to 20c; Peerless, 15c to 20c; common to poor mixed lots, 10c to 15c. California new potatoes, \$1 per 2-bushel sack; New Orleans, 50c to 75c per sack. Strawberries, 75c to \$1.00 per 10-lb. case. Gooseberries—\$1.00 per 10-lb. case. Raspberries—Red, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 24-pt case; black, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 24-pt case. Blackberries—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per 24-pt case.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 5.

Wheat—No. red winter cash, 91 1/2c July, 88c; August, 86c; September, 84c. Corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 61c; July, 59c; August, 57c; September, 54c. Oats—No. 2 mixed cash, 30c; July, 27c; August, 25c. Rye—Quiet, 50c to 55c for car lots. Barley—Neglected. Pork—Firm; mess, \$11.50 to \$11.75 for old. Lard—Quiet; July, \$7.50; August, \$7.25.

Live stock: Cattle—Market firm, but no trading in beef; dressed beef, higher; native sides, 6 1/2c to 7c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Market active and firm; sheep, \$4.10 to \$4.25 per 100 lbs; lambs, 5c to 7c. Hogs—Nominally steady; live hogs, \$5.40 to \$6 per 100 lbs.

Cubeb Cough Cure—One minute.

For sale by all druggists. Hartz & Bahnsen, wholesale druggists.

The Local Markets.

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat—90c to 92c. Corn—48c to 50c. Rye—70c to 75c. Oats—22c to 24c. Bran—3c per cwt. Shipwreck—\$1.00 per cwt. Hay—Timothy, \$11 to \$13; prairie, 10c to 11c; clover 9c to 10c; baled, \$11 to 12.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Fair to choice, 12c to 14c; creamery, 22c to 24c. Eggs—Fresh, 14c; packed, 10c. Poultry—Chicken, 10c to 12c; turkeys, 15c to 20c; ducks, 12c; geese, 10c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—\$2.50 to \$3.75 per bbl. Potatoes—25c. Onions—80c to 85c. Turnips—15c to 20c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Butchers pay for corn fed steers \$4.25 to \$4.50; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; calves \$3.50 to \$4.00.

HOGS—4c.

Sheep—40c to 45c.

COAL.

Hard—7 50c to 7 75c. Soft—2 10c to 2 30c.

LUMBER.

Common boards \$16. Joist scantling and timber, 12 to 16 feet, \$13. Every additional foot in length 50 cents. X A X Shingles \$2 75. Lath \$3 50. Fencing 12 to 16 feet \$18. Oak boards, rough \$16.

DON'T BE ROBBED!

WHEN YOU CAN BUY

CLIMAX

BAKING POWDER

PUREST AND BEST

AT LESS THAN

HALF THE PRICE OF OTHER BRANDS.